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the movements inspired by Cabet, Fourier, St.-Simon, and other Utopians, the beginnings of Marxian socialism, of anarchism, of state socialism, are some evidences of ferment. In England the later phases of Owenism, the Reform Bill, Chartism, visionary schemes of the union of all workers in single vast organizations, various coöperative undertakings, the Corn Law agitation, all revealed the restless spirit of the age. In the United States it was a quarter century not only of very remarkable industrial invention and development but also of independent thought and new movement. Jacksonian democracy, anti-monopoly agitation, visionary grandiloquent trades-unionism, Owenism, Fourierism, the establishment of many communities like Brook Farm and Oneida, the temperance movement, abolition, woman's rights, Frances Wright's "Free Enquirers," the anti-masonic furor, Mormonism, Millerism, spiritualism, kept life from growing dull. While not a great period in the world's history, it was bizarre and fascinating. Unrest affected every phase of life and thought. Monographs like those under review prepare the ground for a history of the period which shall bring these diverse religious, political, economic, and social movements into relation; and, if a guess may be made, find their explanation and cause in the general disturbance of life which grew out of what we call the Industrial Revolution.

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Economic Development of Modern Europe. By FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. xvi, 657. \$2.50.)

Like the author's earlier volume on *Social Progress in Contemporary Europe*, this book aims not to explore new fields but to describe the results reached by the investigations of others, and to illuminate only the most significant features of recent and contemporary history. For his task the author shows marked qualifications. He has read widely, uses his authorities with discrimination, selects and arranges his materials skilfully, and sets forth his product in good English. He is accurate; slips in matters of fact are infrequent and unimportant. He provides for further study lavish lists of references, on which the only criticism to be passed is that they lack such notes of appreciation as will guide the untrained reader. Altogether, his book offers the best survey known to the reviewer of the recent economic history of Europe.

The most difficult problem before the author of a book of this kind is that of proportion—what topics to include, and what space to allow to each. Professor Ogg followed these principles: to devote most of his attention to the nineteenth century, contenting himself with a summary sketch of preceding conditions; to omit from consideration the more technical aspects of economic history, such as public finance; and to confine himself in general to the history of three leading countries, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. A substantial volume is none too big to cover the topics that are left by these restrictions, and the author has in the main justified his principles by the results. He would have done well, in the reviewer's opinion, to have applied his first principle more strictly. Part I, "Antecedents of nineteenth century growth," occupying 114 pages, is the least effective portion of the book; it leads the author into parts of the field where it is extraordinarily difficult to be brief and yet exact, and tempts him either to simplify artificially, or to describe conditions as confused when in fact they were complex. Part II, "Agriculture, industry and trade since 1815," pages 117-340, covers the development of production in the leading countries, with an added chapter on Russia; part III, "Population and labor," pages 343-474, is devoted mainly to the organization and regulation of labor; and part IV, pages 477-641, treats of "Socialism and social insurance."

This sketch of the contents of the book will suggest that feature of its plan which is most open to criticism, the emphasis on social history at the expense of economic. The development of the speculative-capitalistic system is touched upon in various places, and is treated thoroughly from the standpoint of the laborers; but description and appreciation of the part played by the leaders of industrial development are inadequate. The topic is not an easy one to handle, for it is bound up with the development of business methods, and involves institutions of private credit which are elusive when attempt is made to sketch them in their general aspect. Yet it can scarcely be denied that modern capitalism is an aristocratic rather than a democratic product; and that the way of its explanation must proceed from the center of industry, where are the leaders and innovators, rather than from the mass of the laborers. It is ungracious, however, to criticise a book for what it does not seek to do, when so much in it is good and is well done.

Both teachers and students will be grateful to Professor Ogg for what he has provided them.

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CLIVE DAY.